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[PER ANNUM, SPECIE, IN ADVANCE.]

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WHOLE VOLUME, XL.

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LEXINGTON.

FRIDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 17, 1826.

MAYSVILLE TURNPIKE.

Millersburg, Nov. 5, 1826.

JOHN BRADFORD, Esq.

SIR:—We transmit you the *Maysville Eagle*, which contains the proceedings of the citizens of this place and its neighborhood in relation to the Maysville and Lexington Turnpike. Although you may differ with us upon the method proposed for its execution, yet, nevertheless, we are persuaded that you will let the views we have taken of the matter find a place in the "Gazette."

We are anxious that the work should be speedily accomplished, and are of opinion that the plan suggested by us will be the most certain to complete it forthwith; and give general satisfaction after it is completed.

At any rate let the Legislature have all the light upon the subject possible, and they will doubtless single out the best course.

Respectfully,

Lewis Vinmont, Ambrose D. Mann,
Robt. E. Miller, William Talbot,
Peyton Shinnate, Joseph Miller,
Cor. Com.

TURNPIKE MEETING.

Pursuant to a public notice, a portion of the citizens of Bourbon and Nicholas counties assembled at the Meetinghouse in Millersburg, on Saturday the 16th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. The object of the meeting having been stated by Mr. Griffith, Lewis Vinmont, Esq. was called to the chair, and Aquila Willet appointed secretary. A motion was then made that the Circular of the Maysville corresponding Committee should be read, which was decided in the affirmative.

A. D. Mann, then rose and observed, that he most cordially united with the citizens of Maysville upon the principle, that the great road from town to Lexington ought to be speedily completed; and that he really admired the enterprising disposition manifested by them in proposing to take the stock of the first four miles within themselves. But he said, that this was a project he sincerely trusted would be accomplished by his country, and not like the Louisville canal, given up to a company of individuals to make princely fortunes upon. He, therefore, would read a preamble and resolutions, which he had hastily drawn up, that would fully embrace his views on the subject.

Kentucky is, doubtless, by this time, deeply impressed with the importance of Internal Improvements. If she is not, she should be; for they are of peculiar worth. They serve as a stepping-stone to wealth and independence. This branch of industry, when brought into operation, dispels the dark and lowering clouds of adversity which hover over a people, and place them fairly in the sunshine of prosperity. It is a fact, which will defy contradiction in truth, that for the last few years Kentucky has been in a most languishing condition, and all her well meant efforts to remove the weighty burden of distress from the shoulders of her citizens have proved abortive. Her numerous remedial laws have disappointed the expectation of their projectors. They have been deceptive and delusive. Demonstrative proof has been given, that no relief can be of a permanent or durable nature, but that which is dug from the bowels of the earth. It, therefore, becomes the indispensable duty of the people of this commonwealth to rely no longer on the fanciful hope, that time, with its vicissitudes, will alleviate and soften the misfortunes under which they have so long laboured. Something of a substantial nature must be adopted before they can extricate themselves from the dilemma into which they have unfortunately been thrown. They must turn their attention to what nature has left undone.

Amidst the many transcendent blessings which have been showered down upon Kentucky, it is her misfortune to be distantly and remotely located from the sea board. Situated, however, as she is, in this respect, the means are furnished to overcome in part, the disadvantages arising therefrom. Her hills may be dug down, her dales may be heightened. Abundant quarries of rock lie contiguous to her roads, to make them good and level turnpikes, and thereby shorten the distance one has to the places of shipment, by the velocity they would give to wagons and other vehicles in conveying produce away, and bringing to return necessary articles of merchandise of a heavy order. Binding her on the north, is a grand and majestic river, navigable for boats of every description to its mouth. Streams tributary to this run in different directions through her very heart, which are also navigable for a few days, for small boats, in the spring season of the year. The reliance, however, has been placed upon them for transportation, has been a great injury rather than beneficial to enterprising men, latterly. For instead of shipping their produce from Louisville or Maysville in the month of December, when it was in fair demand abroad, they have kept it frequently on hand until in March or April, to send themselves of the convenience afforded them by those smaller streams, when, upon reaching its place of destination, it would scarcely delay the expense of transportation. But the day is gone of which justified traders in this state to wait upon the spring freshets. The great valley of the Mississippi, to the west of us, now blossoms as the rose, and by its entrance, with its waters, in a few years, completely cut the commercial depot of the west, before it can possibly be reached with flat boats, from this or any other quarter of Kentucky, except that immediately on the banks of the Ohio. Moreover, the country up as far as Pittsburgh, adjacent to the river, will avail itself of the canal at Louisville, and send its traders of much earlier than it has hitherto been accustomed, thereby reaching market with its produce much earlier than is practicable for boats to get out of Lexington, and other streams of its size.

Maysville is destined to be the support, in for this quarter of the state. Yes, before we can ever be a prosperous people, this condition must be literally fulfilled. The accomplishment of the canal at Louisville will ensure it. Then it is imperative that some plan should be hit upon to turnpike the road to that point, because it is the highway upon which the wealth of Bourbon, Nicholas, Harrison, and all the adjoining counties, must travel. But it is admitted that such streams as Lexington are constantly navigable, as it is imagined, that in 5 years from this time, New Orleans will be the market to which our trade is directed! No! New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore will supersede that place entirely. The excavation of a canal through the state of Ohio, which is now in rapid progression, to connect the waters of the Ohio river with those of Lake Erie, will open an entire inland water communication from Maysville to the city of New-York. Then will Kentucky turn her attention to a steady and healthy market, and abandon New-Orleans to Indiana, Illinois and Missouri.

Should the contemplated turnpike be commenced next spring, scarcely will it be completed before boats, richly loaded with produce, will be plying through the very bosom of Ohio. But independent of the Ohio canal, there is one in contemplation from Wheeling to the metropolis of our government, which, if accomplished, will still open a more direct communication with the eastern and western cities. The good work of internal improvement is going on in other states most gloriously; and shall Kentucky remain an idle spectator of the sublime scene, standing in a mire of mud up to her neck? New-York will, in a short time, from the products of her canal, exempt her people entirely from taxation; and it is believed, that the stock of the one in Ohio will be so lucrative as to enable her to tread in the same track. Pennsylvania, by means of a canal, is turning her coal mines into money; and furnishing a livelihood for many of her citizens who, otherwise would have been without business. New-Jersey is occupied in making one to convey her manufactured articles and iron ore to market. A canal is nearly completed, which, when done, will bring together the waters of the Delaware and Chesapeake. In short, there is no section of America but which acknowledges the utility of internal improvements, and is making preparatory arrangements to profit by them. Evidence in the wealthiest countries on the face of the globe, are those that have paid the most attention to this branch of industry. Holland, by excavating canals, has reaped the rich harvest of her labors, and has shown an example to the world, that they are of incalculable advantage. But we have testimony nearer home, that they are not only useful but profitable.

Let us for a moment imagine that we shall never find it necessary to make our shipments from Maysville, is the necessity of the contemplated turnpike destroyed? There is not a road behind the mountains more travelled than the one alluded to—none scarcely in America that would be, were it turnpiked. It may almost be considered as the great highway from Maine to New-Orleans. But were it in complete repair, travellers would visit this state in a ten fold degree. There are many inducements to attract the traveller and man of pleasure hither, but they are overbalanced by a muddy, muddy, muddy road and lilly road. Scotland may boast of her romantic highlands; England of her gay regions, and France of her vine covered hills—but Kentucky can boast of her salubrious climate, her fertile fields and her well timbered forests. Visit whatever portion of the world you may, the country between this and Lexington presents as delightful an aspect to the eye of the traveller as any ever witnessed; and hence it is the desire of every one going from east to west, from north to south, to feast his imagination upon it. But this is not the only inducement to the man of pleasure. The mineral springs in this state have already attained an exalted character abroad for the superior quality of their water; and its beneficial effect in restoring the afflicted to health. The places have hitherto been neglected in consequence of their remoteness; but when our canals and our highways shall be completed, they will become the greatest places of fashionable resort in America. The mode of travelling will be rapid and pleasant, and a new and brilliant era in the state of affairs will be constituted. Business will revive. The sweet sound of the saw and the plan, the hammer and the anvil, and all mechanical instruments will be heard with additional life and vigor. The industrious farmer will not then toil over his plough and sickle in vain; he will be stimulated to pursue his avocation with diligence, by the ample manner in which he will be remunerated.

But this is not all. Many individuals are now out of business, and therefore are forced to seek a home in some more propitious state or territory. This work would not only be the cause of retaining those citizens, but of furnishing them with a livelihood. Others who possess property, and have unfortunately become embarrassed, would meet with an opportunity of disenthralling themselves, by working their hands and teams. Moreover, as soon as the first rock is broke, money will begin to circulate, and the whole community will enjoy it as a common fund. But in addition to all this, state funds alone ought to be sufficient to carry the work into execution.

It is desirable on many accounts that this turnpike should be a state concern. Individuals will, in the last resort, take the stock; but many, who would like to share the great dividend it will annually yield, are from a multiplicity of circumstances, not now able to become stockholders, and hence it would be monopolized altogether by capitalists. Every member of the commonwealth ought to enjoy the peculiar advantages emanating from it—not the wealthy exclusively. Besides, the system of incorporating individual companies is, in many ways objectionable. Should this road be turnpiked at the expense of the state, it will be a common concern, and in a few years would afford a sufficient revenue to defray the expenses incidental to government.

It may be contended, however, by the citizens in the more remote counties, that they will enjoy none of its benefits, and therefore they will array themselves in opposition to it. But will they be so selfish as to oppose a measure pregnant with the utmost good, merely because it does not operate immediately upon them? They would deserve equally as much ridicule as the old woman who, because rain for a time did not descend upon her vegetation, prayed that none might fall elsewhere. There is no section of the state that will not enjoy the happy effects resulting from this turnpike. Yes, even the humblest individual will be a co-partner in the blessings it will disseminate. The tax which he is periodically assessed for, will ultimately be entirely superseded by it. Exclusively of all this, it is necessary that the work should be commenced somewhere, and why not at Maysville? That place is

the point at which the greater portion of travellers first touch the Kentucky shore; and this circumstance within itself is sufficient to give it the preference over all others. It is sincerely hoped that no county in Kentucky will oppose so laudable an object, on the score of sectional feeling. There is too much magnanimity among our people to suffer them to make such frivolous objections. They are aware that the mail which brings them the daily tidings from the large commercial cities, and from the theatre of American politics, has to be transported upon this highway. The merchant, the politician, and indeed almost every citizen, experiences a deep degree of regret in the winter and spring, in consequence of the irregular manner in which he receives his letters and papers. To say nothing of the vexation occasioned by these irregularities, it is not unimportant that severe losses are sustained by them, by robbery and detention.

After every other objection has been overpowered, it may be said that Kentucky is too poor to undertake a work of so much magnitude. Why, truly, \$250,000 is a round sum of money, and it will take that amount to complete the road the first sixty-four miles. But shall this sum be a consideration sufficient to check the commencement of the work? If Kentucky has not the funds within herself, the general government will, doubtless, lend her whatever balance she may need. Congress will certainly pay due attention to any application that may be made for a loan. It cannot fail to feel a deep interest, that a work of so much importance should be speedily carried into execution. Unless it is done, the mail at no distant period must cease to run at the breaking up of winter. But the general government will be friendly to it on other accounts. The members of Congress from the west and south west, and all governmental officers, have to travel upon this highway through the course of the year. Again, in the event of war, it would be highly serviceable in transporting troops to defend our frontier, or sea board. In truth, it would be a strong link in the chain which binds the several states together, comprising the American Union. Therefore, assistance may confidently be expected from the general government; and with more certainty than otherwise, because it has never distributed one dollar of its funds in this state, since the ratification of peace with Great Britain.

Resolved, That this meeting is of the opinion that it will be to the interest of Kentucky to turnpike the road from Maysville to Lexington, at her own expense, forthwith; and to extend the work as early as possible thereafter in a south westwardly direction to the Tennessee line.

Resolved, That our senators and representatives of Bourbon and Nicholas, be requested to use exertion in the next legislature to carry the above design into execution.

Resolved, That in the event of an application being made to congress for assistance to complete said turnpike, our representative in that body be requested to solicit its aid in our behalf.

On motion of Mr. Griffith, Resolved, That Lewis Vinmont, Robert E. Miller, Peyton Shinnate, Ambrose D. Mann, William Talbot, Joseph Miller, John Throckmorton, and Jackey S. Hitt, be appointed a committee of correspondence.

Resolved, That the editor of the *Eagle* be requested to publish the foregoing proceedings in his paper.

LEWIS VINMONT, Chairman.

A. W. LITTLE, Secretary.

LOUISVILLE PUBLIC DINNER.

FROM THE LOUISVILLE GAZETTE.

In our last number we briefly noticed the Public Dinner, given at Mr. Porter's Tavern, in this place on the 3rd inst. We have since been furnished with a copy of the Toasts, and some other matters intended for publication, by the Committee who superintended the arrangements, which will be found below.

TOASTS.

1. Our country and its Institutions—While we love the former, let the only contest be among ourselves, who shall contribute most to the safeguard of the latter.
2. The President and constituted authorities of the United States—They are entitled to our reverence; in respecting them, we respect ourselves.
3. The two late parties in this Commonwealth—Honesty differing in opinion; they are like the peevish man and wife, who united, jar, but still are loth to part.
4. Our present table of political communion—Patriots, like Christians, though divided into sects, can harmonize in brotherly feeling; may this be a precedent for the termination of all future family quarrels.
5. Popular favor—As it is in a virtuous Republic, a free will gift, may it be always (like the ring of Alexander) bestowed on the most worthy.
6. Representative Republicanism—First planted with effect on this continent; it grows like mustard seed of Holy Writ; may it soon overshadow the earth.
7. The Rights of Man—Hitherto the chief spoil of ambition, may they henceforth be the buttress of the Altar of Patriotism.
8. The State sovereignties—Alike the Palladium of the Union and of liberty.
9. The Army of the United States—Its peace establishment should ever be the miniature of its giant form in war; reflecting all its moral, without the immorality of its physical strength.
10. The Navy of the United States—O Neptune smiles to see his azure fields ploughed by the ships of freedom.
11. The People—May they never forget that they are sovereign.
12. The immortal memory of Washington—"The observed of all observers."
13. The memory of Jefferson—The grave holds his ashes; but the heart of his universal country is the cenotaph of his virtues.—He has filled the measure of his country's honor."
14. The memory of John Adams—His virtues makes us forget his errors.
15. The Revolutionary Patriots—A separate constellation in the firmament of fame.
16. General Andrew Jackson—His fame and that of his country are inseparable.
17. Our respected Guest, General Joseph Desha, Governor of Kentucky—The firm advocate of Republican principles.
18. George M. Bibb—Distinguished as a sound politician, an able jurist, and a virtuous citizen; he needs but to be named to be honored.
19. Hon. John Rowan—An attic pillar either in the forum or in the Senate.
20. Our distinguished Guest, Col. Thomas H. Benton—The firm and enlightened statesman.
21. The memory of Isaac Shelby.
22. The memory of Charles Scott.
23. The memory of Colonel William Campbell—The Hero of King's Mountain; the soldier and patriot—he fought, he conquered, he lived for his country.

24. Our country Women—May they never be the mothers of either traitors or cowards.

As soon as the plaudits which followed the announcement of the 17th toast had subsided, the Governor rose, and addressed the Company, in substance as follows:

"Gentlemen:—Words, would scarcely be sufficient to express my feelings on the present occasion—I so sensibly feel the obligation I am under for your confidence as expressed in the sentiment just delivered. Whatever may be my disposition to address you at some length, prudence demands that I should suppress my inclination, as recent circumstances prove, that any words falling from me are liable to be perverted; my expressions, actions or views, misinterpreted, and misrepresented. You therefore, Gentlemen, will be so good as to receive my humble bow as an acknowledgment for your good will."

Mr. Rowan also rose after the toast given to him had been drunk, and made some appropriate remarks—which we regret to say, our remote situation from the speaker, prevented our hearing with sufficient distinctness to report them.

Col. Benton, when the toast was drunk in which his name was mentioned, rose and addressed the Company in a neat and very interesting manner. He said, that arriving in town but the night before, on his way to the Eastward, he could not but feel himself highly honored by the invitation he had received, and flattered by the sentiment just expressed. Firmness was a quality which was peculiarly appropriate to the senatorial office. A senator of the United States could not discharge his duty to those he represented, without its quiet exercise. He was the constitutional counselor of the President, and in many cases the controller of his actions. Firmness, too, became essential when called upon to decide upon nominations to office, or the ratification of treaties, or directly interesting to the welfare of the country.—So when sitting in the character of a judge, trying the highest officers in the Government, firmness was a quality indispensable to the discharge of this high and important duty. How absurd, then, was it, to call that faction, which was only pursuing the independent course pointed out by the constitution itself, merely because the senator thought it necessary and incumbent upon him to differ from the President in some favorite measure of his administration. The respectable gentlemen present, would doubtless, recollect, that upon the adoption of the constitution it was objected that the Presidential office partook too much of the monarchical character, and that the President would under it, exercise kingly power. The answer to this objection will be as readily recollected—A senate was constituted to check and control him, when in their judgment, the public good required it. Is a senator then to be charged with factious views when he exercises that right, and discharges that duty according to the best lights of his understanding which his duty to his country, under its constitution, requires of him? He knew that such a sentiment could not be sound and would not receive the approbation of that highly respectable portion of his fellow-citizens, which he was then addressing. If, then, he had supported in his public course, the character of firmness, which they had so kindly awarded him, he felt highly gratified and richly rewarded by the approbation which had been so generously expressed of his conduct. It would stimulate him to fresh exertions to retain their good opinion. He concluded by returning his sincere thanks for the distinguished honor conferred on him, and for the polite attention with which he had been favored.

Among several volunteer Toasts which were given, (but which cannot be published for want of room) we noticed the following by Governor DE SHA.

The people of Jefferson and Oldham Counties—They have not forgotten, and I trust never will forget, the principles their Fathers fought for in the War of the Revolution.

By Major A. L. Campbell—Our respected Guest—The Hon. Charles A. Wickliffe, one of the true representatives of Kentucky politics, on the right of instruction.

Mr. Wickliffe then rose and said he felt himself called upon by the sentiment just given, to tender to the gentleman who gave it, and to the company, his thanks for the manner in which they had received it. Unaccustomed to public attention like this, he must attribute what had occurred, to its proper cause, to the principle he had advocated, as dear to freedom, principles which he could never relinquish, the right of a majority of the people to instruct their representatives, and the obligation of the representative to obey upon the preservation of which, depends the blessings of a representative government.

The Hon. Wm. T. Barry, being prevented from attending, by previous engagements, transmitted to the committee the following sentiment, as appropriate to the public relation he at present sustains, which was read to the company as a volunteer, and received with approbation:

"The duty of the people as expressed according to the terms of the Constitution.—The rule of action for all public functionaries."

Among the gentlemen specially invited to the dinner, from a distance, we notice from the papers put into our hands, the names of several of our long tried, faithful, republican friends, the loss of whose company was much regretted.—We are sorry that we have not room to publish their answers to the invitations of the committee. They do honour to their heads and hearts. We cannot, however, deny ourselves the pleasure of inserting Mr. Bibb's, which contains sentiments worthy of his republican character—and such as cannot fail to give much satisfaction to most of our readers.

FRANKFORT, Oct. 31, 1826.

ARTHUR L. CAMPBELL, Esq.

My Good Friend—The invitation of the republican citizens of Jefferson and Oldham counties, to a dinner in Louisville, was in due time received, through you as the Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements. For this act of kind consideration of me, I return my acknowledgments, and beg you to assure the republican citizens, on whose behalf you act, of the heartiest sensibility with which I have received, and shall treasure up this manifestation of their regard. My inclination was strong to accept the invitation. I well know that I should have met many political and personal friends, whose good will I wish to preserve. The objects in view, so far as I understand them, meet my approbation. No man desires more than I do, to see our state divisions healed, and a concentration of public opinion on the administration of the Federal Government. Our state politics which now divide and agitate the community, if they were insulated and unconnected with affairs abroad, would be of minor importance; the divisions at home, would soon be healed; nay, they would have been healed before this, but for their connection with the affairs

of the General Government.—The spirit of despotism which has hovered over Europe, and excited coalitions there against the right of the people to govern themselves, has moved across the water, and is busy in endeavouring to undermine, by secret influence, the sacred principles of the American Government. Regular succession, established precedents, court patronage, court influence and favoritism, are now talked of, and inculcated, with unblushing impudence—the plain rights of the mass of the people, to mode, reform, amend, and alter their government, are questioned; and he who takes the part of the people, is denounced; the foundation of suffrage and representation is denied, by denying that the representatives sh and negro his own will to conform to the will of his constituents. I was going on with this detail, and some exemplifications, but am interrupted, and must hasten to a conclusion, leaving you to supply that which I would have written.

It is time for all honest men, who are in truth, lovers of the principles of the American Government, state and federal, to unite, and by one mighty effort, to bring back into fashion, and in vogue, the old fashioned principles of 1776 and 1801.

Your letter of the 29th was handed me last night, at an hour when it was impossible to return an answer in the time desired.

My best wishes will be with you on Thursday, but necessity, which fetters inclination, like the bolts and locks of Tyrants, to the body, which opposes the will, and confines the Oyster to its rock, prevents me from meeting you at Louisville.

Your friend,

GEO. M. BIBB.

FOR SALE.

THE FOLLOWING TOWN PROPERTY

THAT excellent TAVERN STAND, at the lower end of Main street, Lexington, at the sign of the Eagle. The premises bearing contains 16 commodious rooms, 10 of which have fire places; with a dry cellar under the whole house well pointed—an excellent Kitchen with lodging rooms for servants—a spring house, Wash-house and Smoke-house, all under the same roof—a Stable, Carriage house and Cow house, a 1/2 mile of Stone. The whole lot is enclosed with a Stone wall, mostly of range work. Also, a good Well of never failing water, with a pump in it. The lot is 55 feet fronting on Main street, and extends 21 1/2 feet back to Water street.

Also, a LOT on the opposite side of Main st. From the above, on which is an excellent STONE STABLE, and a Well of never failing water.

An unimproved LOT fronting on Short street 30 feet, and running back 206 feet.

Also, two unimproved LOTS fronting on Second street, and running 150 feet towards Short street, and lying the lots of William Adams and Miss Russell.

Also, about two and a half acres of GROUND, between Short and Second streets, and bound d. by the three last mentioned lots, with two small tenements out.

Also, a SMALL LOT on the Georgetown road, opposite Mr. Headington, fronting on the Georgetown road 70 feet, and back 150.

Also, a LOT fronting on Main street (nearly opposite the Georgetown road) 35 feet, and running back 150 feet.

Also a small QUARRY LOT back of the last mentioned lot.

As my principle motive for selling the above property is to discharge two sums of money, one \$870 due to the Bank of the United States, and another of \$500 due to the Bank of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, a sum equal to the amount of those two debts, or a release from them, will be expected, and for the balance a credit of one, two, three and four years.

WILLIAM PALMETTER.

October 20, 1826—424

ELEVENTH CLASS,
GRAND MASONIC HALL
LOTTERY.

To commence Drawing in a few days.

SCHEME:

1 prize of	\$1000	is	\$1000
5 prizes of	400	is	2000
10	100	is	1000
30	50	is	1500
30	20	is	1000
200	10	is	1000
1300	5	is	6500

1400 Prizes amounting to.....\$14000

ONLY ONE BLANK TO A PRIZE.

PRICE OF TICKETS.
For a single Ticket \$1 75
For half Tickets 2 50
For quarter Tickets 1 25

THE DRAWING

Will be divided into six days. 200 numbers and a corresponding number of prizes on the first five days—on the fifth and last the balance of prizes will be drawn.

The 5 prizes of 400 dollars will be given to the last drawn numbers on each of the 5 first days drawings. The Highest Prize will be deposited on the opening of the wheels on the sixth day, all other prizes will be sharing from the commencement of the drawing.

Prizes subject to a deduction of 20 per cent and will be paid in thirty days after the drawing is concluded, but if not demanded within four months after the drawing is completed will be considered as donations.

Each of the 400 dollar prizes will be paid in part by 10 Tickets in the present class, and the highest prize in part by twenty.—The Tickets selected for the 1st 400 dollar prize are from Nos. 1 to 10 inclusive; for the 2nd from Nos. 11 to 20; for the 3rd from 21 to 30; for the 4th from 31 to 40; and for the 5th from 41 to 50.—Those selected for the Highest Prize are from Nos. 51 to 70 inclusive.

TICKETS CAN BE PURCHASED in this Class upon the same principles as they were in the 10th to wit: 6 10 Tickets you will pay in hand Ten Dollars and give your note for Forty Dollars which note may be cancelled at any time within ten days after the 5th days drawing is over by a surrender of the same 10 Tickets—whereby TEN DOLLARS are given for all the prizes except the highest, for the risk of One Dollar only per Ticket.

The Manager earnestly hopes that his former Agents and the friends of the Institution generally will make their respective orders for Tickets as soon as possible, as it is his desire that the Lottery shall be concluded by the 15th of October next.

J. M. PIKE, Manager.

Lex. Aug. 20, 1826.

BLANKS

Of every description for sale at this OFFICE

POETRY.

FOR THE GAZETTE.

Behold him on the highest peak,
Behold him on the highest peak,
Projecting o'er the sea,
Press'd close upon by those who seek,
To set his spirit free.

A single step, if he press on,
He meets the surge below;
If he turns, he falls upon
The falchions of the foe.

What think you of his wretched flight?
Is he not dark despair?
Oh! no—for in his hands a light,
Refulgent shining there.

That light is hope—it cheers his soul,
It sets the prisoner free;
Nought can its power on him control,
None can its force foresee.

Thus hope, the wretched man's best friend,
In time of greatest need,
Supports his spirits to the end,
And proves a friend indeed. OSCAR.

From the London New Monthly Magazine.

SURNAMES.

Men were once surnamed from their shape or estate
(You all may from history so meet it.)
There was Lewis the Bulky, and Henry the Great,
John Lackland, and Peter the Hermit.
But now, when the door-plates of Mister and Dames
Are read, each so constantly varies
From the owner's trade, figure and calling; surnames
Seem given by the rule of contraries.

Mr. Box, though provoked, never doubles his fist,
Mr. Bun is his name, and his name is his fist,
Mr. Playfair won't catch me at hazard or whisk,
Mr. Coward was wroth in a duel.
Mr. Wise is a duncie, Mr. King is a Whig,
Mr. Goffin's uncommonly sprightly,
And Mr. Little broke down in a gig,
While driving his wife Mrs. Goughly.

Mrs. Drinkwater's apt to indulge in a dram,
Mrs. Angel's an absolute ruin,
And Mrs. Lion let fierce Mr. Lamb
Tweak his nose in the lobby of Drury.
At Bath, where the feeble go more than the stout,
(A conduct well worthy of Nero.)
Over poor Mrs. Tightlatch, confined with the gout,
Mr. Heavisdale danced a Minuet.

Miss Joy, wretched maid when she chose Mr. Love,
Found nothing but sorrow await her,
She now holds in wedlock, as true as a dove,
That fondlest of mates, Mr. Hater.
Mr. Oldest dwells in a modern built hut,
Miss Sage is of madcaps the archest.

Mr. Child, in a passion, knocked down Mr. Rock,
Mr. Stone, like an aspen leaf shivers,
Miss Pool used to dance but she stands like a stock,
Ever since she became Mrs. Hivers.
Mr. Swift hobbles onward, no mortal knows how,
He moves as though cords had enwined him,
Mr. Metcalfe ran off, upon meeting a cow,
With pale Mr. Turnbull behind him.

Mr. Barker's as mute as a fish in the sea,
Mr. Miles never moves on a journey,
Mr. Gotobed sits up till half after three,
Mr. Makepeace was a bad attorney,
Mr. Gardner can't tell a flower from a root,
Mr. Wilde from timidity draws back,
Mr. Rider performs all his journeys on foot,
Mr. Foote all his journeys on horseback.

Mr. Penny, whose father was rolling in wealth,
Kick'd down all the fortune his dad won,
Largely Mr. Le Fever's the picture of health,
Mr. Goodenough is a bad one.
Mr. Crookshank crept into three thousand a year,
By showing his leg to an heiress—
Now I hope you'll acknowledge I've made it quite clear
Surnames ever goes by contraries.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A person asking how it happened, that many beautiful ladies took up with indifferent husbands, after many fine offers, was thus aptly answered by a mountain maiden. A young friend of hers requested her to go into a delightful caubroke, and get him the handsomest reed. She must get it in once going through, without turning. She went, and coming out, brought him quite a meow reed, when he asked her if that was the handsomest she saw. "O no," she replied, "I saw many more, as I went along, but I kept on, in hopes of a much better, until I had got nearly to the end, and then I was compelled to take up with any one I could find."

Delicate Compliment.—A young lady being addressed by a gentleman much older than herself, observed to him, the only objection she had to an union with him, was the probability of his dying before her, and leaving her to feel the sorrows of widowhood. To which he made the following ingenious and delicate complimentary reply. "Blessed is the man that has a virtuous wife, for the number of his days shall be doubled."

FROM THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

Detraction.—The lies of an angry detractor are more various than the colours of the prismatic glass, more fantastic in shape than the creation of a poet's eye, which gives to any nothing a local habitation and a name. To combat them is to beat the air. Though the phantoms rise like the heads of the Hydra, time usually destroys them.

Winter.—The length of the evenings in winter, which renders it necessary to find some sedentary and domestic diversion, may also contribute to render reading a more favorite amusement in winter than in summer. Books enable the imagination to create a summer in the midst of frost and snow; and with the assistance of cheerful fire, whose comfort is a warm supply, the absence of the sun, the winter may be made as pleasant as the season of warm breezes or solar effluence.

Definition of a Lady's Album.—An instrument of torture invented by some cruel fair one to rack the brain of her male acquaintance.

Head Dresses.—A quaint writer observes that "the most elegant women, in the most classical times, adorned their heads with ornaments which raised it so high, as to leave it a matter of doubt whether the head was a part of the body, or the body a part of the head."

Definition of a woman.—A wicked old Greek writer gave the following very singular definition: "Woman is an animal delighting in liberty."

Solid Comfort.—May be copiously derived from the following sources:—A quiet conscience; health; liberty; one's time one's own, or if not, usually in one's own hands; and moderately employed by others; a freedom from moderate passions; a habit of doing good; a habit of living with one's income; and of saving something for extraordinary occasions; a habit of arising from rational economy to destroy all necessary and moderate expenses; a habit of good humor, and a disposition to be pleased rather than offended, a preparation for adversity, love for one's family; sincerity to friends; benevolence to mankind; and piety to God.

Marriage.—Experience has long pronounced these marriages the happiest in which the contracting parties are of a condition nearly equal; so that when the first ardors of love are cooled by time, neither can assume a superiority, or think it a condescension to have acceded to the nuptial alliance.

Wrens.—The Raleigh Register repeats the declaration, which is attested by certificates, that a cloth saturated with a solution of common salt, applied to wrens will certainly remove them.

Warm Cup.—A few days ago a teamster passed through the streets with a capon on his head, which was made of a horn's head, and many people were surprised to see how calm a man could be with a horn's head on his head.

Violent Death.—The Charleston Courier says two deer were found dead a few days since, in St. Thomas Parish, with their horns so firmly locked together as to render it impossible to separate them now that their heads have been severed from their bodies, without breaking the horns.

French Opera.—It is said that a French Opera Corps is in New York, and negotiations are pending to introduce French Operas and plays twice a week at the Chatham Theatre. What next?

FROM THE TRENTON EMPORIUM.

A little money is a good thing in the outset of life, if a person has wisdom to make a right and judicious use of it. But the head and the pocket must balance well—the scale must be equi-poised—for if one or the other kicks the beam, a loss will in most cases ensue. If you have too little wit, the world will over reach you; if too much, you will out wit yourself. In either case, few chances to one, your purse, or rather the contents of it, will slip through your fingers. A man among the dangers to which hereditary wealth subjects us, are pride, indolence, extravagance, and the smaller portion of our wealth, the more danger is there. But what is most extraordinary is, that these very evils, are often nursed up in the cradle with the child, cherished with growth, and instilled into all his habits as he passes thro' the routine of his education, by parental care and misjudging affection.

Cornelia was an heiress. That is, she was worth some thousands of dollars—never knew exactly the sum; common report speaks the whole truth in these matters, and it is rather ungenerous to inquire very particularly into a lady's fortune.

She was indulged by her kind friends abroad, sent to the most fashionable school. The mistress duly advised that she was a peculiarly delicate girl, with most exquisite sensibilities, and a rare genius; and was to be treated with all becoming tenderness and consideration. There she learned a few of the useful and a great many of the ornamental branches taught in such seminaries; and was finally dispatched to a boarding school to finish her education; a polite, fashionable, elegant education; with which the adjective "useful," had very little, if any thing to do.

She was now an accomplished lady; she understood French and painting; was versed in Belles Lettres; knew something of philosophy, natural and moral; had gone the round of the sciences; wrote poetry, kept an album; understood music, and was finally fitted out at home with a fine parlour and a piano. "What a fine lady!" said the wondering villagers—"what a fine lady; how fashionable; how perfectly genteel!"

It was even so; and the first difficulty which arose, was about the choice of that vexatious, but still no less necessary evil—a husband. The pretty girl who has the whole world of beaux to choose from, sometimes finds it difficult to make a perfect, unobjectionable choice. It was not then to be wondered at that Cornelia should be embarrassed in making a selection; for she was circumscribed in her sphere by the very small compass of perfectly genteel people like herself. Such an one with a good substantial fortune too, was to be sought. Her stars favored her at last, however, and she was married—married to a young gentleman as accomplished as herself; one who had as many eulogies at his finger ends as buttons on his coat—an A. B. & a profession; who drove tandem with one hand; winged a pigeon at every shot and drank nothing but Madeira.

It was said the young gentleman and lady were each a little disappointed in the matter of the other's fortune and that in the outset there was a trilling jar on the subject of finances, but Cornelia adhered to her piano, and Bob to his rule and Madeira, and all went on quite musically again. Neither of them had ever suffered so unmanly a thought, as that of how to get a living when their cash was gone, to enter their heads—but fortune in all these cases, has a plain matter of fact way of dealing with even the most genteel people, and when they have spent their last dollar, just turns them out of house as unceremoniously as if they were no better than common folks—She never works a miracle to sustain those who never learned or had the disposition to work any thing themselves. And so it turned out in this case.

While the piano was in tune in the parlour, and every thing out of tune in the kitchen, while the master drank Madeira above stairs and the servants were drunk with cognac below stairs; while in the midst of the best company, the best living and dreaming of nothing but pleasure and amusement, one of Bob's creditors rapped his knuckles; the bailiffs are an ill-bred set, they knock just as much about gratuity, and all that sort of thing, as a bear about a toilet, and therefore as might almost have been expected, the carpets, the plate, the side-board and even the very piano was levied on.

Still, so far as physical ability was concerned, it was not too late perhaps to turn the current of affairs. There was a plan and ready remedy for the disease, even in its present state; an entire change of living and of habits; economy for extravagance, and industry for indolence. But hard it is for those who have been thus educated to change! how often is the moral ability, the will wanting! And now it proved to be the case. They struggled as long as they could to keep up appearances, and only sunk deeper in the mud. Ten years after, they were almost forgotten. I made many enquiries after them among the villagers, and finally discovered that Robert and his wife had separated; that he had exchanged his dogs and gun for a far hat and a blue jacket, was a wanderer on the sea; and the elegant and accomplished Cornelia, instead of thumping a piano, was gaining a scanty subsistence at the spinning wheel.

So much for the story. Industry and virtue are the best legacies parents can bequeath their offspring; the only sure defences against misfortune. Let those who are charged with the education of children beware, lest thro' an over anxiety to make them accomplished, they fail to make them respectable, make them proud instead of cultivating their genius, lead them into indolence. I say beware.

Elegant Extract.—The female mind is naturally credulous, affectionate and in its attachment ardent. It is in her peculiar situation, her associations must in any degree be susceptible, to be misled by the first impressions of a man. When the avowed lover is enrolled, may that sigh which has been breathed into the misery of a fellow mortal wait away the scroll, and the tears which flowed for the calamities of others, doat the memorial down the stream of oblivion! On the arms of women let us look with the awe and humanity of men. Enchanted women, thou victim of love's other sorrow! solace of the soul! how dost thou lessen the load of human misery, and lead the wretched into the valley of delight! without thee how heavily would men drag through a dreary world; but it is the white hand of a fascinating female beamed around his arm, how joyous, how lightly doth he trip along the path!

The warm and tender friend who in the most trying situations, retains her tenderness, and in every change of fortune preserves unabated love, ought to be embraced as the best benediction of heaven—the completion of earthly happiness. Let a man draw such a prize in the lottery of life, and glide down the stream of existence with such a partner; neither the cold inverted eye of the summer friend, nor the frowns of an adverse fortune should produce a pang, nor excite a murmur.—*Ireland's Works.*

A Sailor's description of Hunting.—Going to see my father the other day, he asked me to take a voyage a hunting with him. So when the swabber had rigged the horses, they brought me one to stay myself on board of—one that they told me was in such right trim, she would go as fast on any tack as a Foulmouth cutter. So I got aloft, and clapped myself aboard ship, and made as much way as the best of 'em; and to the windward of a gravel pit, we espied a hare at anchor, and so we weighed anchor, and away we went, and just as I had overtaken her, my horse came plump ashore upon a rock—the back stay broke—she pitched me over the fore-castle, came keel upwards, and unshipped my shoulder, and hang me if I ever sat on land privateering again.

A man lately made a Justice of the peace, was asked what would be done with the man who committed Suicide? The squire answered with much magisterial gravity, that he must be confined in the State prison to hard labor during life.

Sensibility.—A lady who made pretensions to the most refined feelings, went to her butcher to remonstrate with him on his cruel practices. "How," said she, "can you be so barbarous as to put innocent little lambs to death?" "Why not madam, you would not eat them alive would you?"

Plurality of Wives.—A man who had passed for a respectable lumber merchant was recently brought before the police court in London, charged with having in the space of twelve months, formed six or seven different marriages.

THE ATTENTION OF THE PUBLIC

IS RESPECTFULLY SOLICITED TO THE
NEW ESTABLISHMENT,
AT THE CORNER OF MAIN AND MAN-CROSS STREETS, (recently occupied by E. Yessier and next door to his present Currying shop) which is now occupied by
THOMAS M'QUAT & CO.

AS A GROCERY STORE AND LIKE HOUSE,
Where they offer for sale as low as can be purchased in any other store in town, a choice selection of Groceries, among which are—

LIKES and LIKES SUGAR,
New Orleans do
Coffee, tea and Chocolate,
Pepper and Mustard,
Cloves and Ginger,
Almonds and Raisins,
Nutmegs and Cinnamon,
Mackerel, Codfish, smoked Herrings and Salmon in kegs,
Port, Claret, Madeira and Teneriffe Wine,
Brandy, Rum, Gin and Whiskey,
Spermaceti and Tallow Candles,
Gun powder and Shot,
Madder, Coppers and Alum,
Logwood and Sawwood,
Spanish and English Tobacco,
Spanish and Common Cigars,
Cheese and Queensware
Sisal Cotton
Red-Cords and Blow-lines, single or by the dozen
Cut Nails and Brails
Flour by the barrel or smaller quantity to suit purchasers
And every other article usually called for at a Grocery.

THE BAKING BUSINESS
Will be under the immediate superintendence of Mr. M. Quat, whose known experience in the business renders it unnecessary to say more to the public, than that they may depend at all times upon being furnished with good fresh BREAD, RICE &c. together with milk, butter and Water Cakes &c. by the bushel, keg or pound—which they warrant shall not be inferior to any made in the State.
* They hope to receive such a share of public patronage as their attention to business and exertions to please may merit.
Lex. July 31st 1826—27—tf

RAGS, RAGS.
I WILL give two and a half cents per lb. for good clean linen and cotton rags delivered at my store, corner of Cheside Lexington
13—tf
G. W. ANDERSON.

Morocco Manufactory.
THE subscriber respectfully informs the public that he has commenced the above business in Lexington on Main Street; and from a long experience in one of the principal cities in Europe, and the United States also, he flatters himself he will produce articles in his line equal to any in the U. S. suitable for Shoe Makers, Hatters, Coach Makers, Saddlers and Book Binders which he will sell to only per cent less than imported skins. This he hopes will induce the consumers in the Western Country to give a preference to their own manufacture.
N. L. A constant supply of hatters WOOD, on hand.
PATRICK GEORGEAN.
January 13th, 1825—2—tf

TAKEN UP.
BY Archibald Webber on the Hickman road near Providence Meeting House, in Jessamine county:
A BAY MARE.
about 14 hands high, 3 years old 4 white feet a white streak in her face 1/2 eye cut; appraised to \$20 before me this 13th of Aug at 1826
Nov. 1826—45—3t
SAMUEL H. CRAIG.

Brushes, Soap, and Glue,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL at my shop on Main Street Lexington, where I have a large stock of Soap Grease.
26—tf
SAM COOLIDGE.

PRIZES.

BY JOHN PLAIN & SONS, OF
TO THE MASTER AT VEVAY, INDIANA,
For publishing by Subscription, a Weekly Agricultural Journal, in the best style of the

WESTERN FARMER.
In having these prizes before the public, an apology is due, for adding one more to the long list of prizes offered by the day. It is sufficient to observe, that these prizes of publication, which are awarded to the farmer, are not only very valuable, but are also very useful, inasmuch as they are awarded to those who are most successful in the same, and that the present state of the Agricultural interest in the Western Country seems to call for, and all enlightened agriculturists will readily perceive the advantages to be derived from the publication of such a work, as the one now proposed to the patronage of the public.
By means of the Western Farmer, that most agricultural class of our Fellow-Citizens, who are enabled to obtain the aid in the pursuit of their avocation, which is derived from the interchange of ideas, and the mutual communication of experience, discoveries &c. &c. To promote this end, its pages shall be principally occupied by communications from practical agriculturists, Original Essays and selections from Domestic and Foreign Publications, on Agriculture, Horticulture, Rural and Domestic Economy.
The editor having on hand a number of interesting answers to a Circular which in February, 1825, he directed to many gentlemen throughout the Union, on the culture of the VINE, (which of health and other consequences he has in a great measure prevented from publishing) and being an eye witness to the successful and profitable results which have been made and are now making in that branch of agriculture, as well as in the rearing of the SILK WORM in Vevay and its vicinity, will have it in his power to lay before his readers, a considerable stock of valuable information on those important subjects.
The markets for the surplus productions of a great part of the Farming population of the Western Country being so often glutted, the introduction of some new objects of culture, the products of which shall be demanded such as would form an advantageous market, either at home or abroad, shall be advocated and no pains will be spared in collecting such information as will have a tendency to facilitate the undertaking, as well as to render this work useful and interesting to the great body of American Farmers.

CONDITIONS.
1. THE WESTERN FARMER will be printed on a Superior quality of paper, in such form that each number shall contain eight pages and be deposited in the Post Office securely wrapped to be forwarded by mail to subscribers, at THREE DOLLARS per annum, payable in advance, or on the appearance of the first number.
2. Fifty two numbers will form a volume, to which a Title page and an Index will be added. Publication to commence so soon as a sufficient number of subscribers shall have been obtained to defray the expenses.
3. Advertisements relating to literature, inventions, sale of lands, live stock, seeds, plants, farming utensils &c. not exceeding a square, will be inserted three times for one dollar and fifty cents, longer ones in proportion; but not more than one eighth part of the paper shall be open for advertisements.
* All postmasters are authorized and requested to receive subscription for the editor, and to retain ten per cent of the amount collected and send a list of subscribers names so soon as obtained.
Communications from practical farmers, and other gentlemen, on any subject connected with the object of the Western Farmer, are solicited, and will be thankfully received and duly attended to, if addressed to JOHN FRANKLIN DUNN, Postmaster, Vevay, Indiana.

TO HATTERS.
THE subscriber has for sale, a quantity of BEYER, MUSKET, and RACCOON FURS, at his Hat Manufactory on Main and Main Cross streets.
P. BAIN.
Lexington, July 1826—30—tf

CABINET WAREHOUSE.
THE Subscribers having united in carrying on the Cabinet Business, under the firm of
WILSON & HENRY,
Take this opportunity of informing the public, that they occupy the same stand for so many years in possession of Robert Wilson. His Shop has been rebuilt, and is well stocked with tools and workmen of the best kind. The firm has laid in an excellent stock of MAHOGANY, as well as every other material necessary for their business, and they can safely say, that they are prepared to execute with neatness and dispatch, any order in their line.
They will in a short time, have a large assortment of Sideboards, Bureaus, Bedsteads &c. finished, and will be glad to see their friends call and examine for themselves.

MATTRESSES.
Made at the shortest notice, and in superior style
ROBERT WILSON,
JOHN HENRY.
* Lexington, Sept. 1st, 1825—35—tf

A CONSTANT SUPPLY OF
SADDLE TREES,
WILL BE KEPT AT
JOHN BRYAN & SON'S SADDLER SHOP,
On Main-street, Lexington,
where saddlers may be supplied at all times.
JACOB BRONSTON.
March 6, 1826—10—tf

The Fountain of Health.
JUST received and will constantly keep a supply of BUCKEY WATER by the barrel, keg or gallon. The fountain will be kept cool for the accommodation of ladies and gentlemen who will visit the shop, Cheside No. 3, Lexington Ky.
JAMES GRAVES.
Orders from a distance will be punctually attended to.
23—tf

MARNIX VIRDEN.
RESPECTFULLY informs his friends in Lexington, as well as visiting strangers, that he has provided himself with
A COMPLETE HACK.
And being a gentle horse, and is now ready to accommodate such as may please to favour him with their patronage. He intends driving those of Lexington, he is confident that his character as a safe and careful driver has been so well established, as to insure him a full share of public patronage. His residence is on Mill-street, near the Lexington Steam Mill, where those who wish his services will please apply.
Lexington, July 29th, 1825—30—tf

\$400 REWARD IN SPECIE.
THE above sum will be given to any person who will apprehend and lodge in the jail of this town
RANDAL W. SMITH;
said Smith is about 33 years of age, spare made, thin visage, dark eyes and hair, and nearly 6 ft high it is said he has a scar somewhere on his cheek or jaw. He has resided some years near the banks of the Ohio, about 3 miles above the mouth of Salt river.
Information where the reward can be obtained, can be had of the Editor of the Gazette.
In atrocious murder of Dr. BROWN, on Friday last, the said Smith, who at the same time also lost a leg, will doubtless stimulate the exertions of every well disposed citizen, to bring him to justice.
Lexington, Sept. 15th, 1825—39—tf

BOOK-BINDING.

BEJAMIN KEISER,
INFORMS the public that he has commenced the Book Binding Business in various branches, on Short-street, next door below Messrs. Hildes, at the corner of the Commission Street, where he will constantly receive orders for any thing in his line, and pledges himself to execute his work in the best manner. The best assistance he can offer is a reference to his old customers.
September 1, 1826—34—tf

For Sale,
145
ACRES OF FIRST RATE LANDS.
One mile and a half from Lexington on the Frankfort road, nearly one half is timbered land, the balance is in a good state of cultivation; a frame house and Orchard, and one of the best springs in Fayette county, and an indisputable title. The above land being the property of William L. McConnell dec'd, and is now offered for sale low for CASH by the heirs of said dec'd. For further particulars enquire of the subscriber in Lexington, and the terms will be made known by him and the land shown, &c.
GEORGE ROBINSON.
Lex. April 1, 1824—14—tf

ALMANACS.
THE OLD BOUND ALMANAC will end to sell Almanacs at the following places next season:
At Versailles on the 1st Mondays in October, November and December.
At Nicholasville on the 3d Mondays in October and November.
At Frankfort from the 1st to the 3d Monday in December.
At Georgetown on the 1st Monday in January.
JOHN CHITTIAN.
August 20—34

LAW NOTICE.
JAMES SHANNON, Late of Wheeling, Va.
WILL practice law in the Circuit and County Court of Fayette, and the Circuit Courts of Bourbon and Jessamine. All business entrusted to him will receive prompt attention. His office is on Short Street, Lex. Dec. 20, 1824—25—tf

JAMES B. JANUARY.
PRESENTS his compliments to his clients and informs them, that during his temporary absence, their business in Fayette circuit court will be attended to by Richard H. Clinch, Esq. Col. Leslie Combs and Col. Thomas M. Hickey, and in the Jessamine circuit court by Maj. James Shannon and Capt. Levi L. Todd.
Lexington Jan 27th, 1826—4—tf

LAW NOTICE.
James Clarke and D. M. Woodson, HAVE united in the practice of the Law in the Woodford circuit and county courts. Business entrusted to their care will be punctually attended to. Their office is in Versailles, where one of them may be always found. They will also practice in the Jessamine courts.
May 2nd 1826—15—tf

LAW NOTICE.
J. M. McCalla and J. O. Harrison, HAVE united in the practice of the law, in the Fayette and Jessamine courts. Their office is kept at the corner of short and upper streets, opposite the public square, in the room lately occupied by Dr. Warfield; where one or both may at all times be found.
Lexington Dec 8, 1825—49—tf

LEXINGTON HOPE FOUNDRY.
RICHARD HENRY,
HAS commenced the above business in all its branches, opposite the upper end of the Upper Market, where he is ready to make all kinds of
BRASS & IRON CASTINGS
On the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms.
CASH will be given for OLD COPPER, BRASS, and PEWTER.
Lexington, Oct. 14, 1825—41—ly

STOP THE MURDERER.
ON Sunday, the 14th inst. THOMAS SMITH, of Nicholas county, Kentucky, did, wilfully and maliciously, without provocation, inflict a wound by stabbing, on the body of Isaac Ritchie, of the county and state aforesaid, of which the said Ritchie has since died. Smith immediately escaped, and is supposed to have gone towards Canada. He is about five feet six inches high of a swarthy complexion, and appears somewhat unhealthy; he generally wears a roundabout coat, is very talkative, uses much profane language, and is believed to be utterly regardless of truth. He will not doubt change his name, probably to GOOTS, which was his German name. Any person who will apprehend the said Smith, so that he may be brought to justice, shall be liberally rewarded. It is hoped that the friends of humanity and the peace and security of society will interest themselves in visiting upon the head of this foul monster, the sword of justice and the law.
ESAU RITCHIE.
ZACHARIAH RITCHIE.
Publishers of newspapers throughout the Union, are requested to give the above a few insertions.
August 24 1826—21—3t

State of Kentucky, Jessamine Circuit Set July Term 1826.
Thomas Haysom and Nathaniel Morris, complainants, against
James Thomas Fellers and others defend. CHANCERY.

And on their motion, leave was given, and they filed a bill of revivor against the heirs of Lewis Craig deceased—and appearing in the satisfaction of the court, that Joseph Hildes and William Thomas and Frances his wife, defendants, made by the said bill of revivor, are not inhabitants of this commonwealth. Therefore on motion of the complainants, it is ordered by the court, that unless they, the said absent defendants do appear here on or before the first day of the next October term of the court, and answer the complainants bill in due time, the same shall be taken for confessed against them, and it is further ordered that a copy of this order be inserted in some authorized newspaper in this commonwealth, for two calendar months in succession; and that this order be continued until the next term.
A copy test. DANIEL B. PHILLIPS, clerk &c.
3—26

10 DOLLARS REWARD.
TRAVELLED INSTEAD OF FROM MEMPHIS, on the night of the 12th of August, a BAY WOLF, 4 years old, about 14 hands high, blaze in her face, round nose, had feet white; shed before. Any person receiving her to me at my house on the Russell's road near to Lexington, or giving such information that I can get her, shall receive the above reward and all reasonable expenses paid.
SAMUEL RANLIN
October 10—36tf